#### STEWART'S MILLIONS.

A NEW YORK NEWSPAPER MAKES A SENSATION.

An Expose of the Relations of Judge Hilton With Stewart.

The Opening Chapter of the Story of Hilton's Absorption of a Fortune.

A Woman's Honor and the Merchant's Vast Business in the Power of the Ex-Judge-A Marvelons Tale of Life on Fifth Avenue.

WEATHER BULLETIN. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 8 p. m.-Forecast until 8, p. m.

For Missouri and Kansas: Clearing, warmer, variable winds generally easterly. For Nebraska: Fair, warmer, southerly

HILTON AND STEWART.

Grusade Against the Man Who Absorbed the Merchant's Millions.

for the grave robbery made clear. Men at last found who can and will talk."

"The opening chapter recounts the vast possessions of Stewart. All, long ago, vanished from the account of Stewart to the account of Hilton under a process of commercial and financial legerdemain that the boldest writer of fiction has not dared to imagine in the wildest of his creations."

The recent litigation to break the Stewart will is referred to as one that in legal forms smothered back the secret truth. Then appears this: If this question, for listance, had been put to more than one the witnesses: "What is, or was, the secret of the influence of Henry Hilton over A. T. Stewarts" The response would have been: "It is rounded in a crime." And if this line of inquiry were pursued the witness would have answered still further that the crime involved the honor of a woman and the character, the reputation and the vast business of the greatest dry goods merchant on the continent."

Then is told the early business history of the first possible long and state commer uses of the greatest dry goods merchant on the continent."

Then is told the early business history of Then is told the early business history of Hilton, and his claim that he helped Stewart make his millions is refuted by the statement that they were accumulated lasfore Hilton knew Stewart. Hilton, it is shown, could not have saved a fortune from a salary which Mr. Hopkins, Stewart's old cashier, says was \$5,000 per year and a gift of \$500 every six months. The close of the first installment is in these words: "If Hilton has not destroyed the books of the firm, as he destroyed the principal one of them later on, after Stewart's death, the figures of Mr. Hopkins and his staff of accountants will prove the truth of this assertion. The case will be respected."

kins and his staff of accountants will prove the truth of this assertion. The case will be reopened."

In accord with its promise the World continues to expose this morning. It is detailed that Hilton kept close to Stewart at his store and finally took up his quarters there permanently. It is told that the influence [gained] was so tightened that "the judge, in fact, nearly always sat at the head of the table of his friend and master. Day by day Stewart lenned more and more on his social support. Hilton followed him as his shadow."

Today is related Hilton's nearness to the price of 1st. April 16.—The Kan.

more on his social support. Hilton followed him as his shadov."

Today is related Hilton's nearness to Tweet and his graining of Stewart's influence for the Viaduet relivacy in this city projected years ago and of which Hilton became president. Hilton's influence is said to have been Stewart to the islea of taking the treasury portfolio under Grant. The story tends to the canciusten that Hilton believed that with Stewart he office be would be able to seize the merchant's business, as a pian of assignment had been made. Then, says the World.

"One thing is certain—and the witnesses to testify to it are many—that when the pian of assignment and surrender was proposed, and it was still found that the confimation of the senate would not be forthcoming, the maddest and most disappointed man in New York was Henry Hilton."

The instalment of this magnine refer.

CUT ON PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS.

KANSAS CHY. Mo., April 16.—The Kansas City, Fort. Scott & Memphis rational has reduced the rate on packing house products from this city to Memphis, from a basis of 19 cents to 13 cents per hundred weight. The reduced rate goes into effect on the 20th, and is made to adjust the rate thrown out of balance by the Alton's recent cut.

LOYAL LEGION CELEBATION.

PHILADELPHIA. Pa. April 15.—The Layal Legion celebration closed tonight with a reception at the Academy of Fine Arts. The affair took the shape of an ovation to ex-President Hayes and for three hours a solid stream of people pource through the doors of the academy and paid their respects to the guest of the evening. The instalment of this magnine refer.

a nervel.

It is not a tale of old Rome or of Afhens, or over modern Venice, but a tale of Machatran Island, a tale of Fifth avenue, and not of the old Five Points. And perhaps more curious still, the chief actor in this tecrible drama—and if put upon the stage it should have in the cast the bases of criminals and ghouls—is walking among his fellow men as holdly as if his deeds were dead, worthy of merias and of sign were deeds worthy of medals and of stat- dy for billionsness, headache, and loss

TREASURER ARCHER'S CASE.

TREASURER ARCHER'S CASE.

Annatolis, Md., April 16.—Governor Jankson has appointed Edwin II Brown, of Queeto. Anne county, state fressurer. He is a lawyer and a brother of State Senator John II, Brown.

Stevenson Archer, extressurer of Marylang, dot not appear for trail on the charge of millensance in office and emberriement of the state's securities.

He wrote a letter to the governor, saying: "My playsical condition is such as to make it impossible for me to be present at the time named. I am willing, however, to waive all rights which might result by reason of my non-attendance, and consent that a hearing may take place as if I were personally present."

The trial was then prose ded with by the governor. Attorney General White acting as prosecutor. The attorney general read a oriel statement from the governor, saying he had received the testimory and declared the office of treasurer vacant.

Leaded with impurities, your blood needs per, saying he had reviewed the testimony and declared the office of treasurer vacant.

THE JOHNS MURDERERS CAPTURED. MADELIALTOWN, In., April 16.—Charles Malley and James Rice, the alleged nor derers of Heary Johns, have been brought bere from Visalia, Cal., where they were arrosted by Debox tive Burke who has been on their track ever since the murder, six years ago. It is the theory that the murder, six years ago. It is the theory that the hour der of Johns was the sequel to a series of infamous crimes committed by the notorious Gainsburger gang, nephews of Johns two of whom were shot to death in the El Dorado jail by a mob the night after their adjainet.

BOOMERS HAVE TO GO.

Chamberlain, S. D., April 16.—It is repanion from amisush. Two more are serving life sentences in the penifectary for the murder of Euros Johnson at Gifferd, after a series of trials extending over sev-

METTMAN NOT EXAMINED. LEAVEWORTH, Kan. April 16.—The case of John Methan was called in Justice Plowman's court this morning at 10 clock. No witnesses had been subposted on either side and Methan himself, nated for governor.

was not present. The case was postponed for two weeks. Mettman returned to work last night as water carrier at Fort Leavenworth. It was understood there was to be no examination today. The police have returned to Mettman all the implements taken from his house which it was thought he used in committing the crime. The police have some information of Suspect Pattern Maker Bernson which they refuse to divulge. He is still at large.

KILLEDHIS BROTHER-IN-LAW. KILLEDHIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

SLATERVILLE, Va., April 16.—Last September Henry Ball, forced B. T. Barnum at the point of a pistol to marry his (Ball's) daughter. Barnum refused to live with his wife and went south. He returned to day and met William Ball, his wife brother, on the street. Ball opened fire on Barnum at sight. One shot took effect out did not disable Barnum, who draw his revolver and shot Ball twice, killing him instantly. Both families are prominent in political and social circles.

A JUDGE DEFENDS A PRISONER. Sr. Louis, Mo., April 16.—Mansfield King, who was arrested here a few days intention of lynching the prisoner. a revolver in each hand while the prisoner was spirited away by Constable Moss. King was taken to Clayton and lodged in

CLAIMED TO BE A BONAPARTE. MONTHEAL, Quebec, April 16.—Albert L. copold Bonaparte, claiming to be a de-endant of the great Corsican and halling from Philadelphia, registered at the West-ern house a few days ago. Last night without provocation he shot a policeman and was arrested. The policeman will re-cover.

A NECESSITY OF HEALTH.

It is a prime necessity of health that the ction of the bowels should be kept regu-New York. April 15.—Yesterday morning the World began what is evidently designed to be an intended expesse of the true relations of ex-Judge Henry Hilton with A. T. Stewart, of Hilton's basis of power over the great merchant and of the means by which he secured control of the millions left by Stewart. The first article of yesterday filled over two columns and closed with the ominious words: "The case will be reopened to be continued." Among the large display headlines were these:

"How a social secret was guarded and hidden."

"Who made Stewart's millions?"

"The mystery of Hilton's influence over A. T. Stewart at last disclosed. Motive for the grave robbery made clear. Men at last found who can and will talk."

"The opening chapter recounts the vast possessions of Stewart. All, long the large robbers are countried by it. ar. But the way to overcome a temporar,

TO IGNORE THE LAW.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 16.—At a meeting of the western and northwestern divisions of the Western Freight association today a proposition was made to restore local rates between Chicago and St. Paul to the former basis of 60 cents first class, and yet as just the proportions of the pro-rate on traffic from the east to meet the competition of the "Soo" and Lake Superior lines. In other words, it was proposed to import the long and short han clause of the interstate commerce act and protect the revenues of the railroads at all hazards. The motion received almost a unanimous vote. motion received almost a unanimous vote, the Chicago & Northwestern being the only read that opposed it.

PROHIBITION ENDORSED.

CHICAGO, HL, April 16.—Before final adjournment the Stefficid avenue conference of the Evangelical association adopted a report denorticing the henor traffic as "the most collosed crime of the present age, over which the government throws the mantle of protection and from a league with which it derives a vast revenue." It was resolved that the license system is not only ineffectual as a remedy, but the means of its continuance and a har to its overthrow. The principles of prohibition were endorsed as were also all legitimate means leading to that end. PROHIBITION ENDORSED.

Chicago, Ill. April 16.—The trouble which has been threatening the Roc Island railroad in the way of a possible surface of its switchmen was amicrably settled today. On recommendation of an abitration committee, General Manager S John ordered the removal of two obnessions men to other work.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is an excellent rem

CONTRACTORS GIVING IN.

Kansas Citt, Mo., April 16.—A Jefferson City special says. The beard of milway commissioners has notified the different railways of the state that they must appear before it by representatives on May 1 to show cause why they charge 10 cents extra fare when a passenger falls to purchase a ticket.

Loaded with impurities, your blood needs cleansing with Ayer's Sarsaprilla.

CHAMBLEHAIN, S. D. April in It is re-ported here this morning that troops will remove the bonners from Sherman, a new town on the reservation opposite here. The land is claimed by the Indians

OREGON REPUBLICANS.

THEY MAKE MONEY FLY.

HOW UNITED STATES SENATORS SPEND THE PEOPLE'S CASH.

othing Is Baught for the Upper Bous That Is Not of the Very Best-Some Astonishing Figures Regarding Purchase and Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 7.-When we want to now something of the character and habit f a man we are lucky if we can discover how e spends his pocket money. Incidental exenses are a sure index to character and esthods. What is true of individuals is true of organized bodies of men. With this in view I have made a study of the incidental expenses of the United States senate. It shows some curious and suggestive result There is this difference between the incidenta expenses of the senate and of a man whom we are trying by this means to size up. The man presumably spends his own money-the senate, we know, spends other people's,

The senate, fat, lazy, luxurious, has sur rounded itself with an army of flunkies There are eighty-four senators, and four salaried employes for each sension. Even the great home of representatives, with four times as many members as the senate, has not so many servitors. Such a place for clerks and assistant clerks and messengers and pages and laborers and other attendants as the senate is probably exists in no other place on this continent. To begin with, the senate has a secretary. The secretary has a ecutive clerk, a financial clerk, a minute and journal clerk, an enrolling clerk, an assist ant financial clerk, and no end of ordinars clerks, audistinguished by titles, under his

Fifty senate committees have clerks to attend to their routine matters and to do the bidding of the chairmen. A number of these committees have assistant clerks, and ten of reader should knew, is the term which in the senate stands for waiter, servant, attendant, mixer of drinks, purveyor of personal comfort, etc. The number of these messengers rapidly increases from year to year. Some messengers do not have any business. They comes before them demanding attention, yet they occupy gorgoous rooms and are served like princes of the blood at the seaside.

There is a sergeent-at-arms who has deputies and assistants to the number of a dozen These are the keepers of the doors, the guardiens of the dignity. Besides these there are thirty who appear on the rois as simple "messengers," probably the men who watch like hawks at all the apertures of the sacred chamber to see that no profuse eye gets with in a measured ten feet of the walls of the senate during the majestic secret sessions. There is a postmaster, and he has no fewer than seven assistants. Eight men to handle the mail for eighty! But this is not all. There are a half dozen riding pages to carry notes from the senate chamber to the residences of its members and other places. One of the curiosities of Washington society is a senate riding page, menuted on a senate herse from the senate stables—for the senate ima a stable all its own—going about the city leaving a hagful of social communications for

madam toe senator's wife. A list of all the senate's employes would fill three or four of these columns. There are superintendents of document rooms and their numerous assistants, chief folders and many belpers, chief engineers and a staff of assistauts, and no end of laborers and carpenters and machinists. Then each senator has a clerk all to himself—a fuithful servant who attends to his affairs, public or private, for \$155 of government money per month. Per-There was a man in our town and he haps it would not be fair to go ever this list of employes and pick out by name the sons of sonators, the sons-in-law, the nephews, the cousins and other relatives who are provided for on this superfluons pay rell, but I venture the assertion that one-third of all the employes of the senate are relatives of the grave reverend fathers who sit within the

Notwithstanding its dislike of newspapers, the senate evalently believes the pen is mightier than the sword. In one day, not long since, there were purchased for its use and grocery bills 86,400 pens, at a cost of \$206.93. This was that direction. 200 peas for each senator and employe, but in a month or two the stock of pens had run so low that another order had to be sent to the stationer's. The senate is a famous consumer of stationery, and whatever it uses must be of the best. I do not know in what branch of the public service fine papeteries are used, but about once a week such items as these may be found in the senute books: "Twentyfive dozen papeturies, \$100.55° "Ten dozen R. I. L. papeteries, \$81.55." Even in its ink-stands the senate is somewhat inxurious, as is shown by one of many orders of similar nature, this one reading: "Eight and eleventwelfths inhistands, \$110.64."

The senate is a place in which many cards are used. People are continually sending cards in to senstors whom they wish to see, but until I looked in the incidental expense book I did not know that smatters themselves are great consumers of fine Bristol board.

88, 100 carsis and plata....

81	209 cards and plate
	roury-
. 2	100 cants
	600 cards
- 4	000 cards
- 3	5,100 cards
- 1	300 cards
8	700 cards and plate
3	403 cards and plate
133	100 cards
	578 cards and plate
:34	1.20 cards and three plates
1 31	L 100 cards
	CO cards
2.1	2.550 cards and plate
30	300 curils
2	. 500 cards and two plates
	. 100 cards and plate
25	100 dards
	980 cards and plate
	500 cards
	ret:
	400 cants
	. 565 cards and three plates
- 3	20 cards
- 3	€0 rands
- 3	WANT seconds were a become time.
(13	200 cards
: 35	100 ourse and alternation
- 33	USDI viseda)

14 1.700 cards and printing, etc. 15 TW curve end place 15 SW cards and place 15 SSW cards and two places. 10. 400 carrie. 80. 840 cards 11. 400 cards and two plates 53. 100 cards and attention 36. 160 cards 27. 509 cards and three plates. W. 170 cards and absention While a few cards were purchased at other

systems of the year, the bulk of this eart of luxury was indulged in during the three months named above. Curious to know wor the card business should be so much more prosperson in the senate just at that time, i made inquiry of one of the senate surployes. "Why, don't you see," require the, "that is the social season, and the wives and daugh-

ters of senators send to us the orders for their calling cards, and we give the order to the engraver and pay for it out of sensite funds, charging the cost of the cards to the stationary account of the sensions. A few rears ago we had printed at one order 3,000 cards for the family of a certain strator, with five engraved plates  $\tilde{\tau}$ 

For so many earth there must be a few card taxes, and is the stationer's ordinal I find

cases, \$155.45." Nice pocketbooks are also affected by the milliconire cinb, as such entries as the following would indicate: "5 doz. pocketbooks, \$108.75." Pocket knives are likewise popular and expensive, per such en-tries as "19½ dez. pocket knives, \$056.09," "17½ doz. pocket knives, \$268.11," and "24½ dor. Westenholm penknives, \$548.49." The senate appears to be an industrious user of the shears, for I notice many such entries as these in the account books: "8 doz. pairs

shears, \$61.20;" "934 doz. pairs scissors, \$58.41," and "50 cases scissors, \$158.64." Or do the shears and the scissors, like the cards and card cases, find their wayto the homes of senators? Here are some entries in the account which

will explain themselves: 84 dec. corkscreug. 1 box lemons..... 1 case Apollinaris... 

The books show that during the months of July and August, 1888, when congress was in session, the lemons, sugar and Apellinaris used by the senate cost the government of the United States \$483.49. The fee used during the same mouths cost \$990. It thus appears that it costs money to keep the senate cool.

An interesting item is the following:

Isaac Basett, for 5 pounds Copenhagen smuff, for use in senate chamber, \$5.50 In a mouth the senate uses about four hun-dred dezen towels, the washing of which costs the government nearly \$200. Here are some more entries, which explain

Three doz. French soap, \$9.50; sponges, \$110; & gallons bay rum, \$29.50; 3 gallons cologne, \$21; 6 bottles hair oil, \$2.40; 6 bettles hair tonic,

Of such items there are scores and scores. When the senate buys thermometers it buys none but the best, as the books show: 9-1 thermometer, \$15; 3 thermome ters, \$15; 2 thermometers, \$6.2

When the senate has a funeral to attend it goes in style. For the funeral of Gen. Sherian 10 pairs of silk gloves were purchased, at \$1 a pair, and 9 sashes, at \$7 each, When the senate buys furniture, either for

the chamber or for the luxurious committee rooms, it makes the money fly. Here are a few items in that line, taken from hundreds: Wilton carpet for committee on public lands, \$370; three pairs lace curtains for committee on manufactures (a committee that has not had a meeting for three years), \$97.50; Turcoman cushion, same committee, \$40; walnut lounge, committee on enrelled bills, \$70; antique oak hall rack, committee on commerce, \$43; antique oak desk, committee ou centen nial, 360; walaut desk, committee on labor, \$35; one Japanese sereen, committee on agriculture, \$35; four chairs, committee on agriculture, \$40; twenty-one yards carpet, committee on interstate commerce, \$187. Evidently the committee on agriculture intends to have something nice for the herny handed son of the soil to sit on when he comes before the committee to tell why he has to barn his corn for fuel out on the prairies, and why he cannot lift the mortgage off his place down in New England.

To wind and clean the senate clocks costs the government about \$500 a year. Even street car tickets are purchased at the goverument expense for the use of the senate, During the last year the senate has bought a score of typewriters, sta cost of nearly \$3,000.

It will be noticed that the senate has a way of making the government pay for nearly everything which a senator needs or uses. The government must even help him re-elect himself and defray the expense incurred by him in cultivating popularity among his con-stituents. During the five mentls preceding the last presidential election senators sent out at the expense of the government nine millions of their speeches. The government printed the speeches at bare cost, in the first place, and then it had to pay men a dollar a then gand to fold them, buy the envelopes or other wrappers, and finally carry the many tons of stuff through the mails free of charge. During these five months the government purvaluable speeches of more or less famous statesmen no fewer than eight million en-velopes, at a cost of about \$15,000, and to prepare this enormous mass of stuff for the mails seven barrels of paste and four barrels

Ten or twenty years hence, probably, the incidental expenses of the senate will show items of house rent for each of the members of that aggust body, horses and carriages and greenry bills. The tendency is a ROBERT GRAVES.

Where Eila Wheeler Wilcox Writes. NEW YORK, April 7.- The corner where Elia Wheeler Wilcox does her writing is a pretty place, but she doesn't shut herself up in a dungeou alone to compose her poetry, for this is in one corner of her parker. On the table are many dainty, wemanly trifles. A fur rug is on the floor under her dainty little wicker rocking chair, and beside the table is a large easy chair, where I suspect her husband is accustomed to sit to chat with her when he is at home.

The rest of the parlor is filled with lovely things. A piane stands in one cerner; a cozy lounge, piled high with splendid cushions; a chimney piece filled with bronzes and other fauctiful tritles, draperies of plush, of brocatelle, and all the things now considered necessary for a handsome parior, but all somehow

partaking something of her own nature.

There are pictures, plaques and caloneta, portiones and eluborate ottomans, but each and every thing moits into the other so that faith. the whole picture would not be complete if one thing was lacking. Opening from her parlor is a vista of other rooms, each as dainty, as luxurious and inviting as the first, and all showing her love of beauty and a care and love of order unexpected in a poet. Not one of her pictures has ever done her justica, for nothing can show her in her own house,

where she is at her best and brightest.

The afternoon when I visited her I netled that she grew visibly sad, and two or three times I saw her lips tremble and tears fill her eyes in spite of herself, and ross to go, fearing I was in some way intruding, but she finally "owned up" that her husband was to leave that evening for the west on a four months' trip, on his business, and that she "never could get used to having bim go." He has large interests in a silver ware fac-tory, which require his supervision. Presently be came bome, and confessed to feeling a "little blue," and I left them to their gris for that it manifestly was. In these days such conduct in folks married six years is reprehensible, but inexpressibly sweet and MARY BRENKAN

He Knew It Was Wrong. "There newspaper chaps are always getting things wrong," exclanued Dolley. "What's wrong now?" asked Goelfa. "Here's a paragraph which says: 'Nothing

will so soon make a person hot as cold treatment." "Well, isn't that right?" "No; I treated him Larkin to ice crean

last night, and it didn't make her at all un-friendly."—Yenowine's News. Unhealthy Parlors.

"I never call here but I fed so stuffy." "Stuffy! That's just the word. I was won-dering investi why it is. The rocuss are large and well furnished."

never aired for fear some dost might get in through the open windows or doors. I don't believe a ray of numbrine wever let into this house. I never call but I feel like a mammy myself and get so nervous before I leave that I feel us if all the antiquities were coming down to a body to misabit me. The summine is short out the rooms are never aired, and the strings time give an anglessant eder, which opproves me, especially when coming in out of the fresh air. I don't think I shall ever call kere agufa."-Cincinnati Times-Star.

The number of letters sent through the mails that fail to reach their destination on mails that fall to reach their destination on account of imperfect addresses is coormons and reveals an amazing amount of ignorance and carelessness on the part of the senders. According to a report of the postmaster general, during the year 1887 there were 277,997 misdirected letters roceived; 128,722 were held for want of postage; 19,119 which had been mailed without any address at all; 21, 868 letters containing drafts, checks, notes etc. were received, with the enormous ag-gregate value of their inclosures of over \$7,000,000, which were restored to their own-ers. About two and a half million letters ere destroyed in the office which could not be delivered or returned to the writers. The increase of pieces of mail matter treated in the dead letter office was 17 per cent. over

An Ecclesiastical View of False Hair. It is told that some years ago Bishop Taschereau, of Canada, refused to impose his episcopal hands upon false hair, therein following the example of the early fathers, who inveighed against the chignons and waterfails of the ladies of ancient Rome. Clement of Alexandria even questioned whether the validity of certain ecclesiastical ceremonies might not be affected by wigs; for how can the priest know, when his hand rests upon false hair, whom he is really blessing? Tertullian shuddered at the thought that Christians might bear upon their heads the bair of the condemned in hell; he saw in the custom of dyeing the hair a contravention of the eclaration that man cannot make one hair black or white, and in the tier upon tier of false hair a rebellion against the assertion that man cannot add a cubit to his stature.

When at Rome Do as the Romans Do. St. Augustine was in the habit of dining

ipon Saturday as upon Sunday; but being unried with the different practices then prevailing (for they had begun to fast at Rome on Saturday) consulted St. Ambrose on the subject. Now, at Milan they did not fast on Saturday, and the answer of the Milan saint. as recorded in St. Augustine's epistles to Casulanus, was this:

"When I am here, I do not fast on Satur day; when at Rome, I do fast on Saturday."

And Burton, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," says: "When they are at Rome they do there as they see done."

The Origin of Great Men.

Christopher Columbus was the son of a weaver, and also a weaver kimself. Claude Lerraine was bred a postry cook. Cervantes was a common soldier. Homer was the son of a farmer. Demosibenes was the son of a cutier. Oliver Cromwell was the son of a brewer. Daniel Defoe was a hosier and son of a butcher. Cardinal Wolsey was the son of a butcher. Lucian was the son of a maker of statuary. Virgil was the son of a porter. Hornee was the son of a shopkeeper. Shake-speare was the son of a wool stapler. Milton was the son of a money scrivener. Pope was the son of a merchant. Robert Burns was the son of a plowman in Ayrahire,

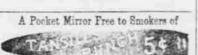
Kindergartens.

According to an educational report, the kindergartens in 1887-88 numbered 521; teachers, 1,203; pupils, 31,227. In 1878 there were but 42 kindergartens in the United States, 73 instructors and 1,252 pupils. Wonen have almost the exclusive management of kindergartens everywhere. The kinderthe minds and muscles of little children almost at the beginning of their existence. They are made to derive instruction and lasting utility from toys and playthings.

Snug as a Rug in a Rug. When we make use of the phrase "as snug as a bug in a rug" probably few of us know we are quoting the words of as noted a per sen as Benjamin Franklin, originally ad-dressed to Miss Georgius Shipley in a letter to her on the complet being: Here Skuzg lies snug As a bug to a rag. ed for use in sending out the more or less to her on the loss of her pet squirrel, the

Washington Had It.

Dr. John Warren in a letter dated May 30, are going to raise it for them. 790 describes the entdemic known as the Washington is but now on the recovery from offered to buyers of strictly first-class clothing. a very severe and dangerons attack of it in



day to explain to her younger brother what

The little fellow was somewhat obtuse to her explanation, and, as a last resort, the lady decided to make a practical illustration. She accordingly took a knife out of her Mich., made a peculiar request when he died pocket and, without letting the youngster see a few years ago. For some time before his

knife is under the book. Do you believe it? buried standing, on the east ede of a tree

"Why, it's a knife under a back," was the money, but no cattle thieves have been there

crushing repir - Lawiston (Me.) Journal.

# GENTLEMEN!

You will find the nicest line of neckwear in the city

Why pay 50 cents for a tie elsewhere that you can buy at the Arcade for 25 cents!

Why pay 25 cents per dozen for lawn ties that the Arcade sells for 10 cents! Why pay \$1 for a suspender that you can get at the .

Arcade for 65 cents! Why pay 35 cents for a suspender the Arcade sells

for 18 cents? Why pay \$1 for a night robe that the Arcade will sell you for 68 cents.

Why pay 40 cents for fast black hose when the Arcade never asked over 25 cents for a guaranteed fast black of the best quality?

Why do this and then complain of hard times?

The Arcade has just received an elegant assortment of neckwear, shirts, night shirts, suspenders and hose, why not step in and see them.

#### THE ARCADE

#### WE HAVE THEM



Glorious News For Everybody!

Grand exhibition of the work of Skilled Artists. The LIVE CLOTHIERS are ready for the spring business with the most Superb, Elegant, Magnificent, Largest and by far mences an attractive training of the Cheapest Stock of Spring Clothing ever exhibited under one roof in Kansas.

> Stupendous assortment for all ages, sizes and classes. Nothing like it ever known since the introduction of tailor made clothing as one of the chief articles of commerce.

The boldest stroke we ever struck; competition must yield. We have received an enormous consignment of

Fresh from the manufacturers. They need money and we

Our competitors have been asleep while we have been pregrippe and among other things in regard to the discuss says: "Our beloved President paring the most wonderful bargains, Never was such chances

### COLE & JONES,

A lady friend of mine was trying the other 208, 210 and 212 Douglas Avenue, Wichita, Kansas,

One of the early settlers of Useoda county, pocket and, without letting the youngster see a few years ago. For some time before his New York have got what they call a "few the proceeding, placed it under a book on the death his stock was being stolen, either by ful daws on Professor X." Consequently, they mea or bears, and the old man's mind was make his life a bowling failure. He was wors affected by his less. He asked that he be up at 1 in the morning the other day by a

Their Little Joks. The boys at a certain college not far from violent ringing at his bell. Drawing on his drawing green he threw up his window and

"Yes," whethe reply.
"Well you haven't seen it under there, but still you believe it is there. Now, that is faith."
To test her pupil, later on the lady asked shirtly were her her pupil, later on the lady asked shirtly were her her pupil, later on the lady asked shirtly were her her thinks as in the proper have constituted that he made a nitelest concerning the "The one you have got your head since the pupil have constituted that he made a nitelest concerning the "The one you have got your head since the pupil have got your head since the pupil have constituted that he made a nitelest concerning the "The one you have got your head since you have your head since you have got your head since you have your head since your head since you have your head your "The one you have got your head stock

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